

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

50X1-HUM

INFORMATION FROM

CD NO.

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949-50

SUBJECT Economic - Fish industry

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. / Aug 1950

WHERE
PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE
PUBLISHED 16 Nov 1949 - 18 Feb 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SURVEY OF USSR FISH INDUSTRY FOR 1949

/Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources./

Several USSR republics have successfully completed their plans for the development of the fish industry for 1949. In Estonia, the 1949 year plan for catching fish was completed almost 3 months ahead of schedule and was even exceeded by 19,000 centners. The amount of fish caught was 25 percent more than in 1948 and four times more than in 1945.

The large catch was due to the high productivity of labor and to the new technical equipment and installations. During 1949, nearly all Estonian fishermen became members of fishing kolkhozes. Thousands of new purse seines, fixed seines, nets, and vessels were manufactured.

In Pyarnu Bay, the largest fishing basin in Estonia, nearly all the fishing is done by fixed seines. Pyarnu fishermen, the first to fulfill the 1949 year plan, caught one million kilograms of fish toward the 1950 quota.

Seventy-four fishing artels completed the 1949 year plan ahead of schedule. In addition, six kolkhozes completed the Five-Year Plan. These kolkhozes include Yakhta kolkhoz of the Pyarnu basin and the leading artels, Khaapsalu, Nyukogude Partizan, Syrve Kalur, Pyk'ya Kalur, and Vaal. About 600 kolkhoz fishermen are catching fish toward the 1951 quota.

The Pykh'iya Rannik and Syrve Lalur kolkhozes were awarded all-Union prizes for successfully exceeding their plans. For producing fish above plan, fishermen were paid 5,900,000 rubles in prizes.

- 1 -

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

[illegible]

SECRET

SECRET

50X1-HUM

A great deal of work was done in exploring and developing new fishing regions. As a result, the catching of fish in the Gulf of Finland in the next few years (in the regions of the islands of Khiumaa and Saaremaa) will be greatly increased. In 1949, Estonian fish hatcheries stocked rivers and bays with over 70 million fry of salmon, sea whitefish, Lake Peipus whitefish, pike perch, and other varieties.

Fish-processing industries, in 1949, turned out considerably more products than 1948, surpassing the prewar level of production by one third. Canneries produced one-half million cans of fish products above the amount specified in the plan. Mass production of sardines canned in oil was first begun in 1949. The two largest fish canneries in the republic are being completed in Pyarnu and Toyla. Existing canneries and salting shops are being expanded and mechanized. In the Pyarnu Fish Combine, hydraulic and belt conveyers are being installed and a shop has been equipped with machinery for salting.

A group of fish enterprises, including the Pyarnu Proletaar Motor Construction Plant, the Tallin Pyuyunis Net Weaving Factory, and the Tallin Cooper Plant, reported in 1949 that they had completed the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.(1)

The Uzbek SSR also successfully completed its plan for catching fish in 1949. The plan for catching fish was met by 105 percent. The commercial fleet has been provided with new ships and fishing plants and kolkhozes have been supplied with sufficient fishing equipment. For example, the Myunak Fish-Canning Combine has received the latest equipment. Two powerful Diesel generators, a roasting shop, and a fat shop have been put into operation and the refrigeration plant has been mechanized.

Work has been undertaken to develop fish ponds and to utilize artificial lakes as fully as possible. The pond area has been substantially increased and will produce nearly 2 million fry.

During 1949, the fish industry in Uzbek SSR continued to expand. The country received 276,000 pnd more fish in 1949 than in 1948. The fishing kolkhozes of the Kara-Kalpak Fishermen's Kolkhoz Union, which played a very important role in this work, produced 80 percent of the total catch. The fishing kolkhozes located along the south shore of the Aral Sea produced 12,000 centners of fish above plan; for this they were awarded about 2 million rubles in prizes. The Krasryy Rybak and Stalin artels were also very successful.

The Muynak Fish and Meat Canning Combine produced one million cans of products above plan. The Kazakh-Dar'ya and Parlatau fishing plants completed their year plans ahead of schedule.

Although, on the whole, the plans are being successfully carried out, a number of defects still exist. The satisfactory results in the fishing industry are due to the good work of leading enterprises, but, at the same time, a number of enterprises and fish-catching kolkhozes lag behind schedule.

Fish-processing enterprises were in a worse shape than the fish-catching enterprises. The Muynak and Uch-Saysk Fish Plants, for example, did not fulfill the production plan by assortment and quality. Losses in production and transportation were also considerable.

During past years, hydrological conditions in the southern part of the Aral Sea have changed considerably and fish catches have decreased. To increase the size of the catch, remedial measures must be undertaken. The Prim-Uzyak channel, which furnishes fresh water for the Urginsk spawning grounds, must be made deeper. This will make it possible to increase greatly the resources of the Aral basin. New commercial areas in the western part of the Aral Sea should also be utilized. The Aral Scientific Fish Economy Station is to play a large role in this work.

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

50X1-HUM

The Uzbek SSR is wealthy in water resources which could furnish many fish products. Cleaning the channels would permit the local carp, aspicius carp, and pike industries to expand. The building of new reservoirs also improves prospects for the successful development of the fishing industry.

The fish nursery in Verkhne-Chirchikskiy Rayon and the fish hatcheries located at the natural boundary of the Dam-Ashchi should guarantee sufficient pond and lake area for raising fry.(2)

In the Kazakh SSR, the Ministry of Fish Industry is breeding valuable varieties of commercial fish in Lake Zaysan. As far back as 1935, carp were put into the lake and became acclimatized successfully. In 1948, the Altay miners began to receive considerable amounts of this fish.

Recently, Lake Zaysan has been stocked with Aral bream. The bream was brought in special railroad cars from the Aral Sea to Alma-Ata, where several hundred specimens were moved to an airplane in specially prepared tarpaulin tanks and flown to Lake Zaysan. Only nine bream died en route.

V. I. Dobrokhotoy, Candidate of Biological Sciences, who has been following the bream's development in the lake, states that its progress is satisfactory and that in several years it should become a commercially valuable fish.(3)

Other experiments with new varieties of fish will be undertaken at a new fish acclimatization station recently set up on the Barabinskaya Steppe near Novosibirsk. Over 1,500 lakes covering hundreds of thousands of hectares are scattered throughout the Barabinskaya Steppe. This fish-acclimatization station will breed new varieties on a large scale in these lakes. This year, the station again undertook work on acclimatization of valuable varieties of fish. About 1,000 specimens of mature carp, brought here from Lake Balkhash, have been deposited in Lake Chany near the village of Kvashnino.(4)

Progress has also been made in the Far East whaling industry, where explorations of the Pacific Ocean Institute of Fish Economy and Oceanography have discovered that certain areas of the ocean quite near the shore, and also parts of the Japanese Sea, contain cetacean stock. As a result, Far Eastern fishermen have established a whaling industry in these waters. A mechanized whale-processing combine has been built and put into operation along the shore. Several whale-hunting ships have been placed at its disposal. One ship, the Kasatka, has already caught the first three whales for the combine in Zaliv Fetra Velikogo. On 17 November, a second ship, the Entusiast, left for the whaling waters.(5)

SOURCES

1. Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 5, 6 Jan 50
2. Pravda Vostoka, No 40, 18 Feb 50
3. Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 224, 16 Nov 49
4. Pravda, No 328, 24 Nov 49
5. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, No 230, 18 Nov 49

- E N D -

- 3 -

SECRET

~~SECRET~~